Amnoements and Alcetings.

UNION SQUARE THEATER .- " Col. Sellers." GRAND OPERA HOUSE. - " Around the World in 80 Days. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-" A Bunch of Berries."-METROPOLITAN THEATER.-Variety Performance.

ROBINSON HALL.-" Chilperic." In English. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Concert. Thomas.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.-Concert.

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HOTELS-Ninth Page—4th column.

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LOUGH AND FAIRS WANTED—Ninth Page—2d column.

LOUGH AND FAIRS WANTED—15, 2d, and 3d columns.

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MACHINERY—Ninth Page—3d column.

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Business Notices.

Has written 21,500 Life Policies, and gain-

WHAT ADVERTISERS WANT .- They want the WHAT ADVERTISERS WANT.—They want the paper having the Laubert encuration among the insist from the first paper having the Laubert encuration among the insist from the first paper, show conclusively that the Tributage has a different papers, show conclusively that the Tributage has a different papers, show conclusively that the Tributage has a to the paper have conclusively that the Tributage has a tributage has a first paper have a conclusively that the paper has been much in tenement-houses, but no Mutray Hill, Brooklyn, among substantial citiens, it has the largest circulation of any paper in the city. For figures bearing on this noint see the notice "of Interest to Advertisers" in the special Notices of Iomorrow's Tuthuxe. Here is the official report of the Fostmaster desired in the Fostmaster desired of the amount of postage paid, for the first month of the present year, by each paper named, on its regular editions sent from the New York onlice to its regular subscribers, under the law requiring prepayment of postage:

Pounds at annual rates to recular subscribers. Postage paid.

70,330

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DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. A dvertising Rates.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-YORK—No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 2,386 Fourth-ave. (Harlenn) BROOKLYN—No. 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-Office.—EASTERN DISTRICT, BROOKLYN, No. 87 Broadway.

BROOKLYN-No. 325 Washington-St., Day door. The Post-Office.—EASTERN DISTRICT, BROOKLYN, No. 87 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA-No. 515 Fourteenth-st.
Washington-No. 515 Fourteenth-st.
LONDON-No. 84 Fleet-st., E. C.
Advertisements and subscriptions are received at publisher's rates, and single copies of The Telbunk may always be obtained at all the above offices.

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New-Pork Dailn Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A religious war was likely to arise from the Herzegovina rebellion; Servia and Montenegro promised neutrality. - A general extradition treaty for all Germany with the United States was to be considered in the Federal Council shortly. = Fifty trades unions and commercial corpora-Exhibition. = The mail steamer Boyne, bound her crew and passengers were saved. The army worm invaded the eastern section of Nova Scotia. = The heat in Yekohama and Peking was excessive; torture was virtually abolished in

DOMESTIC.-Allen C. Beach, Lieutenant-Governor in 1869, testified before the Canal Commission that a map of the Denison contract work was presented to the Canal Board before the letting. - Thirtyeight postmasters were dismissed for wrongful sale of stamps to increase their salaries. — The Misdent Grant was received by 20,000 people at Chautauqua Lake.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American evangelists, arrived in the steamer Spain. - Rules were submitted to the Produce Exchange for the grading and delivery of grain. = A combination of telegraph companies to increase rates was reported. —— Bernard Cas-serly concluded his testimony before the Legislative Committee on Emigration and Quarantine. Unsuccessful attempts were made to defraud the Importers' and Traders' and Third National Banks by forged telegraphic dispatches. === Three men were carried over the Paterson Falls and drowned. = Gold, 1131, 11314, 11338. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88 210 cents.

THE WEATHER .-- The Government report predicts cloudy weather, with light rain. - In this city yesterday warm and generally bright weather prevailed; thermometer, 76°, 81°, 75°.

Readers leaving town for the Summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any gone far to destroy its influence and address, and the address changed as often as desired, postpaid, for \$1 per month.

In the statement of Mr. Sankey, printed in fortified with proof there was no resisting, another column, we have the fullest account and Mr. Beach (whose integrity, we should yet given by either of the American Evangel- explain, is not in question, but only his vigilists of their share in the recent great religious | ance), was overthrown. Mr. Richmond has yet movement in Great Britain, together with to be heard from. their own description of their methods and

Pennsylvania. It is announced that they will resume their evangelistic labors in October, and that the beginning in this country will probably be made either in this city, Brooklyn,

Following the example set by England at the Paris and Vienna Exhibitions, the French workingmen's societies purpose sending delegates to the Centennial display to examine and report upon the articles exhibited. The project is so obviously good that it is to be hoped that it will find imitators elsewhere in Europe.

One of the most remarkable features of the present session of the Scientific Association, now in Detroit, was the address on the "Origin of Life on Earth," which is reported in full on the second and third pages of today's TRIBUNE. Since the death of Prof. Agassiz, the author of this address, Dr. Dawson of Montreal, has been regarded by scientific men as the ablest American opponent of Darwinian theories. It will be remembered that Dr. Dawson delivered a popular series of lectures on a subject similar to that which he now discusses in this city last Winter.

The irrepressible conflict between the Cross and the Crescent has entered so much already into the insurrection in Herzegovina that the probability of a "religious war" arising from it is very great. The hatred of the Turks among the Herzegovinians and kindred people is intense, and appears to survive wars which ended in utter defeat. As late as 1861-2 the Herzegovinians maintained a struggle against Turkey for nine months, and although then overpowered by an army of 32,000 men, they appear to be as resolute and as uncontrollable to-day as ever.

Gen. Crook has gone about the work of expelling intruders from the Black Hills in such a business-like way that the miners begin to believe he is in earnest, and generally show a willingness to go out quietly in order to avoid being thrust out at the point of the bayonet. Perhaps it has now first occurred to these adventurers that the Government means to protect the Sioux in their treaty rights. The letter of our special correspondent herewith published gives an interesting account of the events following the arrival of Gen. Crook in the mining district, and sketches some of the picturesque scenes of camp life on Spring Creek. The scientific party, directed by Prof. Janney, continue their geological researches in the Black Hills, but seem to find a good deal more game than gold.

The letter of Mr. William Welsh to Prof. Marsh on the Indian agency frauds, following close upon his open letters to the President, seems to leave the Indian Ring in the Interior Department not an inch of ground to stand upon in defense. Mr. Welsh reveals himself not only as a theroughly informed writer on Indian affairs, but as one of the most formidable assailants that Secretary Delano has had the ill luck to encounter. His sketch of the powers and results of the several investigating commissions raised by Mr. Delano tells the whole story and with no more words than necessary. As to the present investigation Mr. Welsh is not sanguine of good results, chiefly because the powers of the commission are limited; "its only hopeful feature arises from the pres-"ence of a reporter for a New-York paper." This letter is one of the most entertaining features of the current discussion of our Indian policy.

THE MISTAKE OF MR. BEACH. Last week ex-Lieut.-Gov. Beach and ex-State

Engineer Richmond united in a public eard denouncing as unfounded and false in every particular the report of the Governor's Investigating Commission that there were gross irregularities in letting the contract for repairs on the Port Schuyler section of the Eric Canal in 1869. The charge was that "no surveys, "maps, plans, or estimates, as required by "Surveyor and by the Canal Board, before this "contract was let." Messrs. Beach and Richmond declare that this accusation is false, and they expressly state that they do not wish to be acquitted of complicity in the fraud on the ground of ignorance, for it was their duty to know what was done and to see and examine the papers submitted to the Board before authorizing the letting. Of course, after this emphatic declaration the ex-Lieutenant-Governor was immediately subpensed to attend the Commission. He seemed to know of the existence of the maps, plans, &c., which the Commission had sought in vain, and he was summoned to produce them. We print this morning the report of Mr. Beach's examination. He could not produce the plans and surveys, for they never had any existence. He knew nothing on the subject, except that he always looked ever the papers when tions in France will send delegates to the Centennial they were presented, and that he would not have passed them if they had not been regufrom Brazil to Southampton, was lost off Brest; lar. Confronted with the testimony of the Engineer who should have made the survey that he never made any, and of the Auditor that no such documents were on file, he at last confessed hinself mistaken. "I think you are right in 'your conclusions," said he; "when I wrote my letter I knew nothing of these facts, nothing of the testimony you had before you to govern your conclusions, and I am not now swearing that there was any map, &c., before us as required by law; I simply say "that we had before us in this case, as we 'always had, something certified to as correct "by the State Engineer which purported to be "a map." The fact appears to be that a false and delusive tracing, not at all corresponding to the requirements of the law, was put in to save appearances.

Mr. Beach is now in an attitude which must be excessively painful to a gentleman of his standing. We do not speak of the absurd rapidity with which he has been made to swallow his own card, but of the position which he, an ex-Lieutenant-Governor and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has assumed toward a reform movement set on foot and urged forward by so conspicuous a leader of his party as Gov. Tilden. This hot denunciation of the Investigating Commission by Democrats in such standing as Messrs. Beach and Richmond, unless it had been met instantly with overwhelming proof, would have paralyze the progress of the reform. The Canar Ring must have read the joint card with delight. But fortunately the Commission was

The ex-Lieutenant-Governor is too accomestimate of results. Mr. Moody has gone to plished a gentleman and too good a Democrat day Review, and others of that high range his old home in Massachusetts for recreation, to shirk the disagreeable duty which his im- of good breeding which usually excludes all

shall expect him to withdraw his denunciatory card without needless delay.

DASTARDLY INGRATITUDE. A reporter of The Herald called upon the Hon. John Morrissey the other day at Saratoga to get his opinion upon New-York City polities and politicians. The muscular statesman was found in his own pool-room, chatting with the Hon. James-better known as Jimmy-Hayes, and enjoying the material rewards of a life of honest industry. There was a well-appointed bar quite handy, and everything about the apartment was comfortable, if not luxurious. And yet Mr. Morrissey was not happy. He was brooding over the wrongs of the workingmen. He could not forgive Commissioner Porter, and Mayor Wickham, and John Kelley, and the rest of the bloated Tammany aristocrats, for fixing the wages of laborers on the public works at the same rate paid by private employers. "Oh, it's terrible, it's ter-"rible," moaned the honorable John. "Cut-'ting down the wages of men who "have to work in the storm, and if "they are sick, to keep their families from starving. I know what it is to be poor, continued he, pocketing a large roll of hundred-dollar bills which "a gentleman "from the bar" had just thrust into his hand; did n't my father work till he was fiftyeight years old?" And here the distinguished son of toil was nearly floored by his emotions.

Mr. Morrissey is evidently of the opinion that Tammany Hall owes \$2 a day to every man employed on the public works, not for his labor, but for his vote; and carrying out the principle involved in this idea he is equally convinced that the Democratic party is bound in honor to do something handsome for his friend Mr. Hayes, whose case is another of those awful outrages which move the fallen gladiator to tears and almost to bad language. Mr. Haves, being unpopular in the city on account of a character somewhat too picturesque and variegated, spent a large sum of money in attempting to thrust himself into office in spite of the prejudices of the people against him, and as our readers know he was defeated by a very large majority. That's why he ought to be taken care of, says John. If he can't get a place by election it stands to reason he must have it by appointment. "That man spent \$40,000, and he did it as much for the benefit of the party as he did it for himself, and they ought to have given him "a living."

All this sounds very absurd when the subject of it is James Hayes, but Mr. Morrissey reminds us that both parties make it a rule to give a living" to the maimed and defeated, and that Mr. Bailey was appointed in this way to a place on the Board of Charities and Correction after his constituents had declared they did not want him. We might find much more illustrious examples by going up higher, and taking a list of the Force Bill Congressmen whom the President recompensed with offices when they lost their seats by too much devotion to his fortunes. We might call to mind the flagrant case of Boss Shepherd, and the support which Gen. Grant continues for personal reasons to give Secretary Delano after it has become entirely clear that the people do not want him. The whole practice of taking care of one's friends in politics is based upon the same sort of "distorted virtue" which Mr. William Welsh described so well the other day in his letter to the President. Whether the gratuity is a foreign mission, a seat in the Cabinet, or \$2 a day on the Bonlevard, the principle is the same. We advise victuous politicians therefore, of the ruling party, who have their own affairs all comfortably arranged, not to be needlessly bitter in denouncing Mr. Morrissey's idea of "dastardly ingratitude" until they have made sure that their own practice is higher, purer, and more patriotic than his

UNDER WHICH KING! We believe that the adoption of an inflation would lead to widespread misery and "and approved by the State Engineer and ruin. Mr. F. W. Bird believes that the continuance of the present party in power would subject the country to even greater corruption in the public service than has yet been suffered. Mr. Bird will not deny what we maintain, and we do not deny what he maintains. But will Mr. Bird say which he thinks is the greater evil? If worst come to worst, can the country better endure official corruption and theft in high places after the present pattern, or the universal robbery which comes from debasing the currency on the plan of the assignats or of the Continental shinplasters? We do not believe that the country is to be shut up to this deplorable choice of evils; but if it must be, is Mr. Bird quite sure that he prefers the universal ruin of reckless currency expansion to the damage we are now suffering from official corruption Is he not recommending that we jump out of the frying-pan into the fire-trying to persuade himself that after all the fire is the more comfortable place? We have as little faith as Mr. Bird in the efforts to manufacture third parties in the forcing-houses of theoretical politicians, but we have still less in the attempts during the present political chaos to define what must be the dividing line of parties and the duty of good citizens fifteen months hence. The duty of the hour in Ohio seems to us to be to oppose the most flagrant proposition yet made by any powerful party for debasing the currency and pandering to the demagogism that would wage war on property. In New-York it seems to be to uphold the hands of an honest Executive in his relentless campaign against corruptionists who have been piling up taxes beyond the limit of endurance and debauching both political parties. We believe that if good citizens honestly discharge these duties, meeting the issues of the hour as they arise, the issues of next year will be in a fair way to be well met when they come. Don't let us cross that river until we get at least a little nearer to it.

But we have the highest respect for Mr. Bird's judgment, as well as for his long and faithful political service; and with these mild suggestions by the way, cordially commend his letter to the thoughtful consideration of that large body of conscientious Republicans with and for whom he has so long acted.

A WORD OF JUSTICE.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who arrived in the steamer Spain on Saturday, will be received by the religious public, as a matter of course, with widely differing notions as to the expediency or permanency of their spiritual work. But it may be well in sheer justice to these gentlemen to call attention to the fact that their preaching in England has not been, as was hinted by some English papers and openly asserted by others, a money-making speculation in any sense of the words. Leading English journals, noticeably The Satur-

gar, complained of their modes of advertising their meetings as savoring too much of the shop, and were quite convinced that Sankey's songs and Moody's exhortations were meant in the long run to put money in their purse. The advertisements appear to have answered their purpose of arousing a shop-keeping community, and the money which might have been put into their purse they have promptly applied otherwise. The bills connected with the meetings, some £30,000, were paid, and £1,000 devoted to continue a noonday prayer-meeting. Besides this, £40,000 were raised to erect an Evangelistic church, which sum, it is expected, will be increased to £100,000. "The Evangelists refused an of-"fered testimonial," we are informed, and even 'handed over the sum resulting from the sale of their hymnbook, to which they had a legal "business right, to the London Committee." It is wholesome and refreshing to hear these

things. The truth is, there is fair ground for suspicion of mercenary motives in men who suddenly become known to the world for their excess of zeal and religious fervor; the cloak of religion is so large and convenient and popular a garment that a great many sinners put it on when their schemes will carry no other covering. We have had swindling saints as statesmen, as brokers, as philanthropists. "The more loud a man's profession of godli-'ness," said an eminent clergyman the other day, "the less reliable I find him in religious work." There are a few burning and shining lights in the church now, who it is more than suspected by profane outsiders "make a good thing" of their pious reputations in more ways than one, and who, while apparently building a foundation of good works in the holy city, do not forget to keep their earthly abodes quite up to the fashionable standard.

We are heartily glad that these two men, who have been pleading their Master's cause so boldly, can show that the hands were clean which they lifted in prayer and praise to Him.

CONVENTION OF COLORED EDITORS.

A large part of the time of the Convention of Colored Editors in Cincinnati was given, as perhaps was only to be expected, to the discussion of Civil Rights. Immediately after fervent appeals to each other to "become self-'sustaining," to find "a civilization where men will be accepted for what they are "worth," follow complaints bitter and deep of refusals from hotel-keepers to receive them or of slights put upon them at Long Branch, when they dressed as well as they could, and had plenty of money to pay for everything.

Now it appears to us, that considering the culture and mental force of the men who composed that Convention, there was too much of this pathetic complaint. One of the "extraordinary utterances of their hitherto "stanch friends," to which they except, is probably the universal conviction that enough objurgation and sympathy has been bestowed upon the colored man. It is time for him to test his own strength. Self-help is for a boy, or a race in its nonage, the best of all educations. The wiser of our colored friends recognize this fact, and both in public and private have urged and acted on it. We do not refer by this to certain recent letters or speeches of their leaders by which they are incited to endeavor, in an excited and foolish phraseology, with an obvious resentment and defiance of the white people. Defiant and resentful vaporing are childish under the circumstances. We do not mean the mass of blacks and mulattoes who, in the Southern and Border States, have quietly gone to work to better their condition and clevate their social rank in the community in which they happen to live. This is sound rational work-work which will tell: work which by the next generation will do more for the comfort and happiness of their race than a hundred suits against hotel-keepers or fiery

"appeals to a Power that is above." The absolute truth is, that there is no use for them to go in search "of a civilization where the Speakership of the next House. men are accepted for what they are worth." It is here. It was the fulminating force of that idea in favor of their race that tore the nation apart, with throes which brought it to the very verge of dissolution, fifteen years ago. Virtue, knowledge, intellect, gentle breeding, may not command money, political power, or the homage of shopkeepers, but they never fail to receive from civilization their acknowledgment, or to be accepted at their full value. Ten years ago a colored man would have found any recognition of himself as an equal by the lower class of whites an impossibility. Now it is not an infrequent sight in this city or Philadelphia to see a band of white werkmen under the control of a colored contractor. The whole machinery of the work, too, moves pleasantly and smoothly. Why? Because in this instance the colored man had the ability to be a contractor, the whites ability to be hod-carriers or carters. The money of a man is as good in trade whether the hand that takes it from his pocket be black or white. A little patience and the same fact will be recognized in hotels, theaters, and it may be-if that is desirable to them-in some circles of Mrs.

Grandy's own set. There are certain occupations in which the colored people have excelled heretofore. They have been given up to them. If there are others in which they can excel, they may be sure they too will be given up to them, in spite of all prejudice or instinct of any other obstacle. Let them make o their sons doctors, lawyers, merchants, artists, and of their daughters educated gentlewomen, not out of any antagonism to the whites, but simply for self-development, and their place will be yielded to them so far as all practical essential points are concerned. If there should linger a social prejudice against them, they can well afford then to disregard it. First of all, however, let them go quietly to work to help themselves, without further outery of wounded feelings or appeals to Heaven. When Hereules gave to the carter broad shoulders and sound muscles, he left him unhelped to lift the cart out of the mire with them.

Thirty years ago Providence, R. L. was one of the most picturesque cities in America. Those who then lived in it and loved it will hardly revisit it without a certain feeling of disappointment. It isn't merely that of the witty, the wise, and the lovely who then illustrated its social circles, so many are dead; but the general physiognomy of the city has undergone a change which is hardly an improvement. The fine water spaces have been lessened; the Great Bridge has lost its greatness; the Cove is filled up; and the beautiful square, with its old and new buildings, is beautiful no longer. We suppose that there must be some remains of the aristocratic residences on the old side of the town; but we fear that College-st, is not what it was; and where are the lads who used to climb that shady hill f Where are the fine meadows at the back of the University? Perhaps, if "improvement" goes on, omebody may be asking for the noble Baptist and Mr. Saukey will spend his vacation in petuosity has now imposed upon him; and we religious emotion as demonstrative and vul- Church, which has but the single fault of being in

wood. Yes, it has one other fault; it is in the center of business, like two or three old churches in this city which have gone the way of all American anti uities. The Providence Journal, admitting that it is an old fogy newspaper, deprecates still further encroachments upon the water spaces; but the mischief is done, and Providence can never look the least like Venice again.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi raveling in Kentucky.

Gov. Tilden, it is said, looks in excellent health after his trip through the State. Postmaster-General Jewell spent Sunday in

l'arrytown. He will be in the city to-day. M. de Saint Vidal's bust of Beethoven has

been bought by the Administration of Fine Arts for the new Opera House in Paris. The Hon. W. W. Eaton, United States Senator from Connecticut, is stopping at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, with his wife.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens does not seem to be in declining health. He held a levee at the City Hali in Rome, Ga., a few days since.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, a member of the Soelety of Friends, has given \$20,000 to the Friends' Sc n Baltimore, Md. The same gentleman gave \$5,000 to the Manual Labor School in that city a few years ago. Gen. Stager of Chicago, General Superinendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the West, arrived in this city Saturday from New-Or-leans for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late George H. Mumford.

Bishop Niles of New-Hampshire, the Rev. Dr. Williams of Boston, the Rev. Edward Goodrich of Connecticut, and the Rev. E. A. Bradley of Providence, R. L. former rectors of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church at Wiscasset, Maine, held a four days' reunion at

Mr. Andrew Johnson, son of the late ex-President Johnson, denies all knowledge of the reported insurance on his father's life, though he says he has not yet been able to look over all of his father's papers. The estate of the ex-President is estimated at between \$150,000 and \$175,000. The vestry of Mt. Calvary Protestant Epis-

copal Church, in Baltimore, Md., have protested against the recent action of the Board of Inquiry, called on Bishop Whittingham's case, in consuring the acts and teachings of the rector and assistant rector of Mt. Calvary Church in the matter of prayers for the dead. Prof. George P. Williams has been connected ith the University of Michigan since the origin of that

institution, 31 years ago. In grateful remembrance for his past services the Alumni have raised a fund of \$25,000 for his support during the remainder of his life. At his death it is to go to the endowment of another chair. It is probable that Jefferson Davis will cancel his engagement to deliver the annual address at the Fair of the Winnebago Co. (III.) Agricultural Society. The

Grand Army of the Republic at Rockford has passed resolutions protesting against the invitation, and declaring that it will neither attend the Fair nor contribute anything to its success if Mr. Davis appears. It is said considerable dissatisfaction is also shown outside of the Grand Army with the action of the Agricultural Society. The death is announced from England of Mr. Edward Adams, the originator and editor of The Stratford-upon-Aron Herald, a journal he had conducted from its first number with no small ability and success. from its first nameer with no small about an asceces.

The Herald, which appeared in 1860, was the second newspaper established at Stratford. The first one was started nearly a hundred years ago, living only two or three years. No perfect series of the older paper is known to exist, but a small volume of parts of it is preserved in the Longbridge collection.

Garibaldi was entertained at a public banquet on the 2d inst. by the Chamber of Commerce and the leading citizens of Civita Vecchia. In the course of his speech he said that for Italy war had ceased, but if it re, turned it would find her ready. Let her continue to show stendiness and devote herself to peace. A new principle had dawned on cavilization which would put an end to war and bring in the brotherhood of the nations the principle of international arbitration. "I give it as a teast," added the General, "and in its you to associate with it its apecties in England and Italy, Richard, Man-cini and Sclopis."

The trustees of the Johns Hopkins bequest of Baltimore are carefully carrying out the wishes of the denor. They have purchased twenty-four acres of land for the purposes of the Colored Orphan Asylum. The erection of the buildings will be commenced within the next two years. The orphan asylum will be about three miles distant from the hospital, which is to be located in the eastern section of the city. The university, which is to be exceted on the Clifton existe, as well as the other great objects of Mr. Hopkins's bounty, engages the most careful consideration of the trustees. President silman is now in Europe gathering information to be of use in the catabilishmant and development of the great school. He has been through Eugland, Seotland, and Ir. land and is now on the continent, conversing and corresponding with the learned and examining the systems of education of the old world. He will return this Fall and pursae his further labors here preparatory to the opening. bree miles distant from the hospital, which is to be loca

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 15,-Secretary Belknap arrived here last evening from Yellowstone Na tional Park, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Buffalo Courier is heartily in accord with its Syracuse namesake in its support of Mr. Cox for

The Democratic newspapers of Mississippi are well pleased with their State ticket and platform, and nany of them declare that the outlook is favorable to a

A list of 46 names is published in The Louiscille Courier-Journal for the assistance of Gov. Porte Johnson. One of the names suggested is that of Jeffer-son Davis. of Tennessee in selecting a successor to the late Senator

Dr. Francis T. Brewer of Westfield has been urged by several leading Republicans in the XXXIIId District to become a caudidate for Congressional honors, and has agreed to abide the action of the Convention The Hon, Walter L. Sessions, who was defeated last year for redection, is also seeking the nomination.

The Hon. A. G. Brown, an ex-Governor of Mississippi and a United States Senator before the war, is proposed by some of the newspapers of that State as a suitable man to represent the Jackson District in Con gress. The St. Louis Republican says of him: "Gen. Brown was an active Confederate during the war, but is now the bost reconstructed man in Mississippi, and his ounsels to the people are always marked with wisdom and moderation. If Mississippi could send to the next Congress a delegation of men equal in ability and in-tegrity to Brown and Lamar, even though built the number should be Republican, she would begin to regain her old influence in that body."

Another Democratic newspaper hastens to put itself on record against the choice of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall as Speaker of the next House of Representatives. The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette says Knowing the great possibility of his election, we nevertheless declare it a political error, and a blunder which will cost us dear. We care not what his abilities or services in Congress. Samuel J. Randall has done an act which has been justly denounced by the whole ountry, and a party which is coming up to receive the country, and a party which is coming up to receive that sufficiently and the people cannot afford to honor him with an office only second in rank to the President himself. We here declate ourselves in opposition to his election to the Speakership, and shall learn with regret. If so it be, that Democratic votes have elected him to that station."

Assuming that the tickets of both parties in this State will be composed of new men this year, The Albany Express sets forth its views concerning the candidates the Republicans ought to nominate. It says it seems settled that the Hos. F. W. Seward will be nonnated for Secretary of State, and it has no doubt h "will go along very well" if elected. For Controller it suggests the name of the Hon. John F. Smyth of Albany, and is certain he would make a good run and have the apport of all the Smiths in the State. If the Hon. support of all the Smiths in the State. If the Hon. Charles O'Conor is to be the Democratic nominee for Attorney-General, the Republicans must induce William M. Evarts to accept a similar nomination. For State Treasurer the preference of The Express is for Gen. Spinner. As Canal Commissioner Strond's place would be hard to fill, it hopes to see him retained. John W. Vedder of Schenetady, it trusts, will receive warm support in the Convention for the position of Prison Inspector.

The Albany Journal explains the story of The Tray Times that the testimony before the Canal Com-mission seriously damaged a Republican, which THE TRIBUNE elucidated by discovering that the Republican whom The Troy Times thought to be damaged was Controller Hopkins. This is The Journal's explanation: "In answer to the paragraph of THE TRIBUNE respecting Controller Hopkins and the Baxter award, it is enough to say for the present that the Controller declined to pay the award unless the Attorney-General should give written opinion justifying it. The Attorney-General did give such a written opinion, and then the Controller paid the claim upon its presentation. His action was perthe claim upon its presentation. His action was perfectly right." The Troy Times, however, insists that The Tribune has not got at the worst of the case, declares that the irregularities in the payment of the Baxter claim could be overlooked, but that "rumor says that more ugly revelations are to be made," and issues this warning: "Though it is apparent that a studious effort will be put forth in certain quarters to suppress them, or in the event of their exposure to excuse or palliate them as venial oftenses, sill, we believe it is the duty of Republican journals now to place themselves in an attitude whereby they can defy the threatened danger, and welcome the exposure as another indication of the determination of the press and people to deal out stern and inflexible justice to all who violate the confidence that has been reposed in their honor and integrity." THE OHIO ELECTION.

LETTER FROM THE HON. F. W. BIRD. WHY AN OLD-TIME ABOLITIONIST AND A HARD-MONEY MAN PAVORS THE SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN OHIO-ROOT-AND BRANCH REFORM NEEDED IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In 1852 Horace Greeley adhered to the Whig party and supported its candidates, but " spat upon the platform." Sooner or later, all organizations, political or otherwise, depart from their original purposes and principles; and the question presents itself to every conscientious adherent, Can I best reform the party by remaining inside, or by attacking it from without?" Greeley decided this question in one way; Sumner in another. Who, in the light of events, can condemn either? I hate the phrase, " choice between two evils;" but are we not sometimes driven to it? Greeley's argument in '52 was that either Scott or Pierce would be elected; and of the two he preferred Scott. Cannot the editors of the journal founded by Horace Greeley look charitably upon Judge Thurman in a similar position, forced to the same alternative But the Democratic party of Ohio is committed to

rag money and inflation. Judge Thurman will answer-or rather, perhaps, I would if I were a voter Ohio-so is the Republican party; not in its platform, perhaps, but by ten years' legislation in Congress. With loud professions of favoring an honest currency, it has enacted practical expansion and repudiation. Now, if a Democratic victory in Ohio means inflation, what will a Republican victory mean ?

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that in giving such prominence to the financial question in the Ohio election you are lending the great influence of THE TRIBUNE to aid the corrupt leaders of the Republican party in keeping false issues before the country. The great need of the country is reform-not financial reform solely or mainly, but reform in all the departments of government-from the White House to the tide-waiter. And reform can only be accomplished by change-change in the White Housechange wherever Executive subordinates or Federal office-holders of any grade give to party what was meant for the country. I hold with Senator Sumner, in the extract happily quoted from Lord Durham's letter to Brougham:

Among the foremest jurposes ought to be the downfall of this odious, insulting, degrading, aide-de-campish, inca-pable dictatorship. At such a crisis is the country to be left at the increy of barrack councils and mess-room poli-As Mr. Greeley said in 1872, "We need a new set

of books at Washington;" and we need equally a new set of bookkeepers. If there are those who hope to accomplish this reform within the Republican party, Heaven help their wits! If there are those who, having put their hand to the plow in 1872, now look back, I verily fear it proves that they are not fit for the kingdom of God; if there are those who believe that the control of the Republican party can be taken out of the hands of its corrupt leaders and placed in the hands of its men of ideas and character-who were banished with Sumner or silenced with Wilson-their faith must be founded on a disregard of all the teachings of political his

What the country needs is root-and-branch reform in the whole public service, and this can come only from investigations made without fear or favor, and not from partisan investigations which stop whenever the trail leads to the White House. For nearly three years the party in power has been occupied in pretending to unearth frauds and corcuptions to which public opinion has forced their attention, and, as yet, only the surface has been exposed. But "can more honest administration be expected from the Democratic party?" Who knows ? Resolutions of State Conventions cannot fairly be held to indicate the platform of a National party. In 1872 the National Democratic Convention adopted the following resolutions:

s. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to speele payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government. These are the last authentic utterances of the

party, and no local convention can change them. I hold the party to those doctrines. I agree that when we remember how lamentably, shamefully, stupidly, the Democratic party has failed to improve the golden opportunities offered to it for the past twelve years, we can bardly set a limit to the blunders possible next year. But this I think I do know : that, admitting all that the bitterest opponents of that party affirm, it is not bad enough or smart enough in four years of power to inaugurate such a gigantic system of fraud and peculation as is in full blast today, and in the hands of agents of long and large experience and practiced skill.

I am a hard-money man. Forty-odd years of business experience have taught me that there is no safe basis for currency but coin, no stability for business but in a currency redeemable in coin; that the present system is disgraceful to the Government, dishonoring to the country, and an indescribable curse to the business community, and especially to the laboring classes. From the doctrinaries who with their little lanterns are seeking for the ideal statesman for President, I expect nothing but failure. Practical results are reached only by practical methods; and regarding it as written in the Book of Fate that the next President must be the nomince of either the Republican or the Democratic party, I welcome the omens of Democratic success.

But if I am mistaken-if the folly and madness of the Democratic party in the past shall characterize its policy in the future-then the country will still bear the ills they have rather than fly to others definitely threatened. Woe, then, to the party, and greater woes, alas! to the country! F. W. Bird. East Walpole, Mass., Aug. 13, 1875.

A HANDFUL OF HERETICS IN OHIO.

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From The Roston Pool.

Secretary McCalloch, in the course of his last letter on public diamness to The New-York Taimens, takes occasion to refer to the Ohio platform in its relations to the hard-money doctrine as expressed by those who for the time directed the utterances of the Democratic Convention. The currency plank in that platform means, says Mr. McCulloch, that the Democracy of that screat State favor de-preciated promises in place of coin as a circulating medium, and are willing to place the monotary power of the country in the hands of Congress. But he continues: "If this resolution does in fact express of reflect the sentiments of the stanch old State Rights, hard-money party, which I honored even when I coposed it, then indeed may the 'Eliayena' be expected to 'change his skin and the leapard his spots.' I am quite sure it does not The Lemocratic party has always been opposed to paper money of all kinds, especially to irredeemable notes, and it will continue to be so to the end of the chapter. Politiciana, who make a trade of politica, may change, but the masses adhere to their old faith." This opinion, coming from one whose word is authority upon matters of finance, and whose present position removes him from any weight. Mr. McCulloch recognizes, what is evident to every one informed in the political listery of the United States, that the rash netrances of a hardful of hereties who gained temporary control of a local Convention are not to be taken as sufficient to overthrow the selled policy of the party, or to be considered as affecting the energy with which it will continue to overthrow the selled policy of the party, or to be considered as affecting the energy with which it will continue a paper money.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We feel authorized to say that the Republi-can managers who are resting in the belief that the Canal Ring exposures will implicate no prominent officials of their party are slumbering on the edge of a volcano. The eruption will occur in a few days.—[Utica Observer (Dem.)

It is obvious that no reform will be possible the connection with the management of Indian affairs so long as these men-Delane, cowen, and Smith-are per-mitted to remain in office, and every consideration of public policy and party expediency demands that they had be dismissed in such a manner as to leave no reason for argument as to the why and wherefore, [Philadel-phia Telegraph (Rep.)

What Mississippi has done, every one of her What Mississippi has done when the benignant circumstances which have made it practicable there shall fall to the lot of Louisians and the others also. The color line has never been more than a distasteful and unwelcome necessity of self-preservation. Its final and conclusive erasure is the first desire of every intelligent and patriotic citizen in the South.—[New-Orleans Picayune (Ind.)

Orleans Picayune (Ind.)

In discussing the question of State repudlation, it ought not to be forgotten that to a certain degree the Federal Government is responsible by its blundering and mischievous legal tender legislation. The signs of the times indicate that the repudlation of State doubt will know be a thing of the past. One of the strongest guarantees against it is a proper State pride, which is not contrary to, but may and ought to be in full harmony with the pat-letism which comprehends the whole constry.—(Butfalo Courier (Dam.)